

THE *not in Herbert.*

Booke of Thrift,
containing a persfite order,
and right methode to profite
lands, and other things belonging
to Husbandry.

Newly Englished, and set
out by I. B. Gentleman of Caen,
in France.



LONDON

Printed by Iohn Wolfe.

1589.

Pl ✓

STC ✓

BELLOT, Jacques

STC 1850

(Rev STC 1850)



TO THE RIGHT
Honorable Sir Francis Wal-
singham Knight, Chauncellor of
Lancaster, first Secretary of estate to
the Queenes most excellent Maiestie,
and one of her Maiesties most Honou-
rable priuie Counsell, Iames Bellot
Gentleman of Caen in Nor-
mandy, wisheth
health.



He, being
not long
agone in
a friends
house of
mine, he
shewed me an old Booke
of Parchment, in a writ-
ten

The Epistle

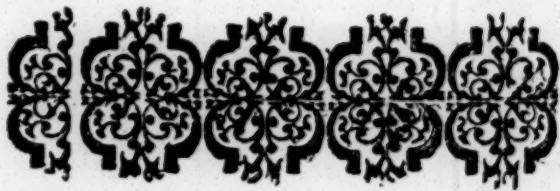
ten hand , entreating of
sundry matters , and in
sundry languages : The
which , when I had ope-
ned it , I fell (by chaunce)
vppon a little Treatise of
Husbandrye and plough-
ing, written in old French,
so ill set together , and so
straungely painted , that
I had much a doo before
I could reape any thing of
it : but finally, it was gods
will (after I had long mu-
sed vpon it) to shewe vn-
to mee the meaning of the
same : And finding it a
worke right worthie to be
put

Dedicatorie.

put in the handes of the
publike, (because it entrea-
teth of publike affaires)
I thought good, yea most
reasonable, to commit it
first into your lerned hāds,
to the ende that vnder the
protection of your authori-
tie, it might walke in grea-
ter safetie. Therefore, I
beseech your Honour most
humbly, to receiue it accep-
tably, & to looke on it with
so bountifull an eye, that it
may be the bolder to shew
it selfe: not only in English
through all this Realme,
but also in other langua-

The Epistle.

ges throughout all inhabited countries: and so, your Honour shall graft within me a most entire, and most pure affection to praise vnto God (as yet at this time I do pray) to grant you (in health, and long time) an encrease of all honorable estates, with true & eternal felicitie.



An account for Hus-
bandrie.



First he that shal render account, ought to sweare that he shall render a true account, and shall charge himselfe with that, that he hath receyued of the Lords goods, & that he hath not put in his scrole by his good will, but that which he hath lawfully spent about the Lords profit. And the clearke ought to sweare, that he hath truely put in his account, that which he iudgeth his master to haue receiued of the goods of the Lord, and hath imployed nothing but that which hee knoweth to bee for the Lords profite. And then if he haue at other times rendred the like account: It ought be looked vnto how it is diuided, and if he be found in a rerage of money, or of cozne, or of both, or of any other thing, let him cast vp all to the iust value of money, to charge therewith his account, at the beginning of his scrole, and to set it downe after the accounts

An Account

of other rents receiued for the Lord, and of all other things whereof neuer a penie may bee leuied, and to charge the account thereof, and to employ it at the ende in a great summe, and after to go to the expences.

First, for the cost for carts, it is good for the smith to take a note, for to finde out what is needful to haue of iron, and of Steele for the ploughes, and shoue the horses and all other their affayres, and to put that which may be behouefull to be done, and is accustomed to be giue of allowance in the countrey : and the same man shall see, if within the manor, there is growing any great wood, or great timber, or timber that a man may gather thereof arelrees, naues, and other necessarie things to be felled, aswel for carts as for ploughs, so taking them a man may spare money. And for the ouerplus, which is not there to be had, and necessarie for him to buy, let it bee allowed vnto him. And it will bee good for him to haue both Carters & ploughmen which can worke all the timber of the cartwood, the more are these two
sorts

sorts of seruants to bee enterteyned.
 The sayde man shall see at the ende of
 the yere, all the smal necessarie things,
 all the prouisions, all the yron, and all
 those things which in the manour doe
 remaine little and small, and to write
 after in the other yere, what thing it
 behoued him necessarily to buy, and to
 allow the same, and the ouerplus lay
 vp safely. The Pronost ought to cause
 to be gathered all the pilles of the trees
 to make cordes, for that, that hee shall
 neede of, and he must cause to sow with
 in the yard, hempe to make cordes for
 the carts, as haltars and other necessa-
 rie things, & the making of them must
 be allowed vnto him, if there be none of
 the household that can make them. Pen-
 ding of houses, walles, hedges and dit-
 ches if neede be, ought to be allowed ac-
 cording vnto reason: yet the prouest
 must not sell, buy, receyue, nor deliuer
 any thing except by tally, or by good te-
 stimonie And the bailey must make all
 the seruants of the house, when he co-
 meth from labour, to labour about the
 yard, to thershe co:ne, or to make wals,
 25 2 ditches,

An Account

ditches, hedges, or other necessarie
worke about the house, for the sparing
of money, and if there be any servant
of the house that can doe the worke: he
must therefore allowe him more then
any other: if he cause him to make that
worke, and allow another to worke in
his stead. The stewards or the bailies,
shall see all the buyings, and all the sel-
lings which the bailly or prouost shall
make, for to ouersce that they bee well
done, and to the profit of the Lord. And
the steward and baylies which do keepe
the court, incontinent after the saide
buying, ought to render their scroles at
the Lordes court, or to the auditors of
the court, that they may charge by their
scroles the prouosts, and baylies which
doe remaine accomptable of the profits
of the yard for the whole yeare. And the
prouost must make account of the issue
of the Mares of the yarde, that is to
wit, for each Mare a Colt by the yeare,
and if there bee any that haue neuer a
Colt, let it be inquired of, whether it be
thorough ill regarde, or by want of good
keeping, or thorough ouer much trauell,

or by default of a stallion, or that she be barren and bringeth no coltes, that hee may haue her chaunged for another in time: and it makes no matter whether he be in like maner charged of the issue or of the value of the same. And if there be any horse, or other beast dead, let it be inquired whether it bee through the default of the keeper, or of the baylie, or of the prouost, who might haue well saued it, or to haue imployed some helpe about it, and did it not if they could, let them beare the losse thereof vpon their owne goods. And if they doe die by mischance, that it be not by their fault, as of the Poxien, and any other diseases vpon beasts, let the prouost be answerable of the carkasses, and of the skins, and of the flesh, and the issues, and put them in the profite of the Lord, and let him imploy that, that he shall know or be able to proue. And if there be anie thing lost in the yard, or without, or stollen away, the which be it quicke or dead, either little or great, whereby the Lord may haue any maner of losse, eyther by burning, or by any other maner

An Account

ner, the Lord must charge the pzo uft
therewith , and the pzo uft must
charge those of the yarde which are
guiltie thereof. And it is to be knowen,
that all the seruants of the yarde, men
and women must be attendant on the
pzo uft, because that the pzo uft must
answere for all their actions , and the
pzo uft ought to bring into the Court
those for whom he wil answer for their
deedes. And the steward must see that
the pzo uft enter good pledges for all
those of the yarde which are placed by
the pzo uft : and if the Lord receyue a-
ny damages by the pzo uft, and the pzo-
uft hath not wherewithall he may re-
store the damages, all them of the towne
which haue chosen him , shall answere
the surplussage for him, of that, that he
shall not bee able to pay. And if the
Lord doth place there a pender, a field-
keeper, or a granger, or any other what
soeuer he be , and the Lord doe receiue
any damage by the fault of them the
which hee shall haue there placed , the
Lord ought to take his mends of them,
because hee placed them , and not of
his

his pꝛouost. It is to be vnderstood, that manours that are gouerned by baylies, where there is no pꝛouost, but the bayly who answereth for the manour that the sayd bayly shall render account, as the pꝛouost shall and all the other seruants ought to answer to him for all thinges, without any alteration or change of woꝝdes as vnto the pꝛouost. And those which doe holde in villenage of any maner, ought to chosse the pꝛouost such as they will bee answerable for, for if the Lord doth receyue any damage by default of the pꝛouost, and he hath not wherewithal to satisfie it, they shall pay for him the surplussage which he can not pay.

An answer of the feedes that
must be sown.

ALl the land must be measured each one by it selfe, and euery holding of the field named by their names, and euery medowe by it selfe, and euery pasture, euery wood, and euery heath, turberie, moze and marish also by themselves, and all by the pearch of sixtene

An Account

foote and a halfe, because it is easie for one to measure the lande there by the pole of sixtene foote and a halfe. They doe sowe in many places foure acres with one quarter, and in many other places, it is required to haue one quarter and a halfe to sowe five acres of wheate, and of rie, and of beanes, and of peason, and two acres with one quarter of barley, and of otes. But because that some will bee sowen thicker then the other, the partie ought to measure in each manor euery acre by the cozne, and see howe much a man may sowe of each kind of cozne vpon one measure, then may you alwayes bee certaine of your sowing. And because that a man soweth barley vpon a wheate field, and beanes, and peason, and lentiles amongst the otes, the partie ought to name each land which is sowen in barley amongst the wheate, and each land of other cozne which is sowen, amongst the otes. And there where the fieldes are deuided in two, the winterage or wintercozne, and the tramis (otherwayes common barley) are sowen in one and the same field.

For Husbandrie.

5

field. Therefore he must answer that of each land, what land is sown of one kinde of cozne, and which of another. And if there be any inclosure, he must see what land he taketh in the inclosure and with what cozne hee soweth each land, and the same seede hee must scoze by it selfe out of the other graine.

How a man ought to allow, or hire the
haruest men in haruest time, and
in time of making
of hay.

Y Du may well haue your lands weed-
ded for a penie an acre, and the a-
cre of medow mowed for foure pence,
and the acre of lande in the valley for
three pence halfpentie, and take vpp
and stubbe the acre for three halfpence,
and to take by and stubbe the acre of
medow in the valley, for one penie far-
thing: and you ought well to knowe,
that fīue men may well reape and tie
two acres by the day of each kinde of
cozne, some more, some lesse. And where
euery one taketh two pence by the day,
yct

An Account

yet you ought to giue five pence for e-
uery acre, and vnto many moze. And
when the foure do take thre halfpence
a peece, by day, and the fift because he is
a tier, two pence a day, you ought then
to giue for each acre foure pence. And
because that in many countreys they
cannot reape by the acre, yet may a
man know by the reapers, and by the
dayes, that which they doe, so that you
keepe the reapers by the lands: to wit,
five men or women the which you
please, five men doe make one land, and
five & twentie men do make five lands:
and five and twentie men may reape
and tie ten acres by the day in seasona-
ble weather, and in ten dayes an hun-
dred acres, and in twentie dayes two
hundred acres by five scoze to the hun-
dred. Then you shall see how many a-
cres hee hath to reape, in all, and you
shall see whether they agree with the
dayes, and then shall you allow them:
And if they doe reckon moze dayes
then it behoueth according vnto the or-
der, you ought not to allowe it them,
for it is their fault that haue not fol-
lowed

loved them, and caused them to worke
so well as they should.

Howe landes ought to be
measured.

And because the acres are not all a-
like, for in some countreys they doe
measure by the pole of eightēne fote,
and in some countreyes by the pole of
twentie fote, and in some countreys by
the pole of foure and twentie fote : and
you must knowe, that the acre that is
measured by the pole of eightēne fote,
maketh an acre and a roode and the six-
teenth part of a roode, of the pole of six-
tēne fote, and foure acres make five a-
cres, and the fourth part of a roode, and
eight acres, do make twelue acres and
a halfe roode, and sixtēne acres make
twentie acres and one roode. And the a-
cre which is measured by the pole of
twentie fote, maketh an acre and a
halfe, and the fourth part of a roode, of
the pole of sixtēne fote, and foure acres
doe make six acres and one roode, and
eight acres make twelue acres and a
halfe,

An Account

halfe, and sixtēne acres doth make five and twentie acres : and the acre which is measured by the pole of two & twentie fote, maketh an acre and a halfe and a roode and a halfe, and the sixtenth part of a roode of the pole of sixtēne fote, and the foure acres doe make seven acres and a halfe, and the fourth part of a roode, and eight acres make fiftēne acres and halfe a roode, and sixtēne acres doe make thirtie acres and one roode. And the acre which is measured by the pole of foure and twentie fote, maketh two acres and a roode of the pole of sixtēne fote, and foure acres doe make nine acres.

The answer of the barne.

OF the profits of the barne, the man ought to see how much of each corne he hath sowed, and how much it doeth answer in profite : that is by right and by common account, barly doth answer at the eight graine, that is to wit for every corne sowe, eight cornes increase : and the rie, at the seventh corne, and beanes

beanes at the sixth beane, and peason at the sixth pease, and of Dzedges of barley, and of otes, if they be equally mingled, at the sixth : and if there be moze barley then otes, it ought to answer the moze, and if there be lesse barley, it must answer ethe lesse, & also of masline, if it be equally mingled must answer at the first, and if there be moze wheate then rie, it answereth the lesse, & the wheate must answer at the fifth corne, and the otes at the fourth . But because the landes doe not answer so well in one yeare as in another, the light landes do not answer as the good doe : and besides, it happeneth that the winterage taketh well, and the Lent faileth, and sometimes the Lent taketh, and the winterage fayleth : and therefore if the land answereth moze then it is charged by the corne, the Lord loseth it, and if it doth answer lesse, of necessitie it behoueth him which rendereth the account, to pay it of his owne, and so no mā can receiue damage by the account aforesayde. And there is no perill to put men which may answer by the corne.

And

An Account

halfe, and sixtēne acres both make five and twentie acres: and the acre which is measured by the pole of two & twentie fote, maketh an acre and a halfe and a rode and a halfe, and the sixtenth part of a rode of the pole of sixtēne fote, and the foure acres doe make seven acres and a halfe, and the fourth part of a rode, and eight acres make fiftēne acres and halfe a rode, and sixtēne acres doe make thirtie acres and one rode. And the acre which is measured by the pole of foure and twentie fote, maketh two acres and a rode of the pole of sixtēne fote, and foure acres doe make nine acres.

The answer of the barne.

Of the profits of the barne, the man ought to see how much of each corne he hath solwen, and how much it doeth answer in profite: that is by right and by common account, barly both answer at the eight graine, that is to wit for every corne solwē, eight cornes increase: and the rie, at the seventh corne, and beanes

beanes at the sixth beane, and peason at the sixth pease, and of dzedges of barley, and of otes, if they be equally mingled, at the sixth : and if there be moze barley then otes, it ought to answer the moze, and if there be lesse barley, it must answer ethe lesse, & also of masline, if it be equally mingled must answer at the first, and if there be moze wheate then rie, it answereth the lesse, & the wheate must answer at the fifth corne, and the otes at the fourth . But because the landes doe not answer so well in one yeare as in another, the light landes do not answer as the good doe : and besides, it happeneth that the winterage taketh well, and the Lent faileth, and sometimes the Lent taketh, and the winterage fayleth : and therefore if the land answereth moze then it is charged by the corne, the Lord loseth it, and if it doth answer lesse, of necessitie it behoueth him which rendereth the account, to pay it of his owne, and so no mā can receiue damage by the account aforesayde. And there is no perill to put men which may answer by the corne.

And

An Account

and whosoener knoweth not the increase, let him place a faithfull man in whom he trusteth besides the thresher of the barne : and it is good for him which is beside the thresher of the barne to scoze the increase of each heape in the barne by it selfe , for to see howe many quarters each heape of corne ought to render by it selfe. And if there be any heape without , let him cause it to be measured by rode, and by fote in height and length, when he will cause it to be threshed , and let him scoze each heape by it selfe, then shall he be able to know as wel of each heape without, as of each heape within the barne, both the stock & the profite : so that the heapes be every one of one height, and of one length: and if he wil sell his corne by the great, he may the better knowe howe much each heape ought to be worth, according vnto the price of the corne, if he selleth the corne by the great. It is good for him to scoze, and to see the profite of each heape, and of each stacke : for the offerer he shall trie it, the certener he shall be of the profite, and of the stocke, he cause

cause that corne doth not answer euery
 yeare equally : and let him take hærde
 which is with the thresher of corne, that
 if he doth thresh any olde corne with the
 new, he thresh, and scoze it by it selfe out
 from the newe , and that the prouost
 may answere the sale of the corne seue-
 rally, and see the profite euery yeare,
 whether it shall answer to his seede.

Answer of dredges.

AND if you doe make dredges , they
 must alwayes answer to you for
 nine quarters the tenth at the least, and
 yet it is a very small answer, but a man
 may bring it to this reckoning, because
 that he may not make thereof a greater
 store, when he putteth in greater store
 of otes, the dredges thereof wilbe worth
 the lesse, and of all the increase thereof
 the lesse Boere shal be made.

The profite of the dairie, concerning
 the small store.

AND you ought to haue in each place
 and dyarie a man or womã to keepe
 the

An Account

the smal stoze of the croppe, as is afore-
sayde. And if there be a man, yet he
must doe all things euen so as if a wo-
man were there, and ought to take the
quarter of the yeare of sixteene weekes
for the white meate, where the other
quarters are taken of twelue weekes,
and he must sell all the cozne, and shall
take of the money of the dairie that is
payed, to pay the woman which selleth
it: If you do measure to sell foure quar-
ters of wheate, or of rie, and sixe quar-
ters of barley, of peason, beanes and
minglings, you must allow in the sale
one halfe penie and a halfe for euery
ozen of them: if they be measured to sale
eight quarters of otes, for the same one
penie: and the man ought alwayes to
take in the quarter the fift for the full
measure of euery kind of graine: Also
a man ought to threshe the quarter of
wheate, or of rie for two pence, and the
quarter of barley, beanes and peason,
for two pence halfe penie, and the quar-
ter of otes for one penie, and to allow
alwayes for euery fourth the fift for the
full measure: and if the dairie wife take
hede

heede to all the sayde store which remaines in the yarde, as to the swine and peacocks, and to their increase, and to the geese and to their increase, and to the capons, and to the cockes, and to the hennes, and to the chickens, and to the egges and their increase: and you ought to know that the sow must pigge two times by the yeare, and at each time seven pigges at the least, and every goose must bring forth five goslings by the yeare, and each henne must lay one hundred and fiftie egges, and breed seven chickens, whereof three must bee made capons, and if there be too many henne chickens, she must change them for cocke chickens: so many as it is here found that every henne must increase three capons and foure hennes by the yeare: and for five geese, it behoueth to haue one gander, and to seven hennes one cocke. And each cow must answer one calfe by the yeare, and each ewe sheepe one lambe by the yeare: and if there be any cow or ewe sheepe which bringeth forth no increase, let him inquire by whose default it is, either by
C the

An Account

the fault of the bailie , or of the pzo-
nost, or of the kéeper , thzough fault of
good kéepring, or by want of food in sum-
mer time, or in winter seasō, or thzough
want of a male , or if the pzooust may
haue changed it for any other in an vn-
méete time . And if it be not found by
the default of none of them , let him
make a full change of the issue, or of the
valour thereof. And also if none dieth
by any maner of way by his default, let
him be answerable for the quicks beast,
or of the value thereof: and if the ma-
mour lacketh a dairie , it is alwayes
good to haue a faithfull woman for the
lightest costes that a man may , for to
kéepe the small stozē , croppe , and all
which is within the yard , and to an-
swer all the issues as well of the crops,
as of the dairie: to wit, of the solwes and
of their pigges , of the peacocks and of
their chickens, of the gēse and of their
gossings, of the capons and of the cocks,
of the hēnes and of their chickens, and
of their egges , and she must be answe-
rable of the halfe of the selling of them,
as well as of the dayzie.

Answer

Answere of the white meate
of kine.

Each cow ought to answer from Michaelmasse day till the first Kalends May, by eight and twentie weekes, the one and the other, the account of ten pence throughtout all that time, the one more, and the other lesse. And it becometh to vnderstande, that euerie cowe doth answer by equalitie, for the one giueth sooner milke then the other, and the one is sooner drie then the other, neither doe the Heyforts answer so much milke at their first bearing, as they doe at the other bearings after: but of those of eight yeare olde, they ought to answer so much: and the next day after the first Kalends of May, till S. Michaels day, by foure and twentie weekes, the one day so much as the other, and they doe make eight skoze and eight dayes, and the profite of the milke of euery Cowe, must be woorth during that time, three shillings and six pence, & all the other season, the issue of the cow commeth to ten pence, & by this

An Account

account every cow ought to answer liij. shillings. iij. pence, of the profite of the milke: and it is to be vnderstood, y^e every cow must answer betwene the kalends of May, and Michaelmasse, six stons of chæse, and alwaies of six stons of chæse one stone of butter, and you ought alwaies from the next day after Michaelmasse till Saint Martins day at the least, and in the other season, after Christmasse till Sommer time, it profiteth moze to the Lord to sel the milke, then to sell chæse: for it is moze profite then to sell a gallon of milke, then to sel thre gallons in Sommer, or at any other season: and if you doe make chæse, then a gallon of milke will be no moze worth then it is worth at any other season.

The answer of the whitmeate
of sheepe.

Each milked sheepe ought to answer profite of her milke, all the Sommer long, so long as shee giues milke six pence: for the sheepe that giues milke, giues no milke after August, and no
man

man doth kéepe them soz to giue milke after August, because that they are lesse worth, and are the moze perillous to passe the Winter, and if they be sicke, or sæble, their pzoofite is the lesse. And the dairie wife ought to answer so much pzoofite of a gallon of shæpes milke in chæse and butter, as of a gallon and a halfe of colwes milke: and a gallon doth weigh seven pounds: and two gallons, do weigh fouretæne pounds, and saure pounds makes the stone. And it is to be knolwen, that the Mare goeth fortie nine wækes after shee hath bene couered, befoze she bzing forth any colt. And the Colwe from the time that she hath beene couered goeth fortie wækes befoze shee bzing forth any calfe. And the shæpe goeth xxj. wækes from the time she hath beene couered, befoze she bzing a lambe. And the sowe goeth xv. wækes, from the time that she hath bin couered, befoze she farow any pigs. And the sowe farroweth her pigges five times in two yeaeres, and no moze. And the goose brædeth one time by the yere. And the hen hatcheth if she be well

An Account

kept, and be good two times in a yeare; but that happeneth not euery yeare: neither can euery one of them giue profite, but onely according as they shall be well kept, and were they profite, either more or lesse.

This husbandrie made a Knight, 'sir Walter of Henley, who after rendered himself into the order of the Friers-preachers, & did teach vnto the people, how they ought to liue wisely and honestly of their goods, and not to waste too much before hand, lest they should want after.

The father saie in his olde age, and sayde to his sonne, Faire sonne, liue wisely, according to God, and after the world. Towards God thinke often of the passion, and of the death that Iesus Christ suffered for vs, and loue him aboue all things, and feare him, & keepe his commandements. As touching the world, thinke yee on the wheele of fortune, how men haue no riches, and whē they are on the top of the wheele, howe
by

by mischance they doe fall into pouer-
tie, and moze into afflictions: therefore
I pray you to order your life according
as your lands are worth, and do extend
by the yeare, and no higher: If you can
improue your lands to gaines, either by
storing or by other purueyance moze
then the ordinarie reuenue, keepe the
ouerplus in store: for if cozne faile, store
dyeth, or burning happeneth to come,
or any other mischance, then the same
that you haue in store will be profitable
to you. If you do spend by the yeare the
worth of your lands, & any losse in the
yeare or mischance happen to come, you
haue no recourse to your store, and let
the storer make no waste, nor destroy
his goods, as some men do, as those mar-
chats which do by for twentie shillings,
and do sell for ten, that man is neither
called nor approued wise, that can de-
liuer himselfe out of losse and death if
not. You may see some men which haue
landes and reuenues, and can not tell
howe to liue: wherefore I will tell it
you, because they liue without order, or
any forecast, or prouision afore hande,

An Account

and they spend & wast more then their lands are worth by the yeare, and when they haue wasted their goods: then haue nothing but sorrow in their mouthes, & doe liue in anguish, neither can they make any shift for their profit. Such a man may one reprove in English thus: **¶** Who so striketh further then his witte wil last, in the stroke his foot he must stretch. Faire sonne, be you wise in your deed, and against this world which is so mischieuous and ticklish, that you may want nothing, & that you need not to depend vpon any man for your reliefe. If there be any men carting in your yards, let the be aduised by their elders, & if in your iudgement you think that they be too high minded, be you aduised here to measure y^e same, so y^e you may not be reprehended thereby, neither here nor before God. Be you acquainted wth honest persons & wise, & you shal haue the loue of your neighbors: for it is said in French: Whosoever hath a good neighbor, y^e same hath a good morning. Use your tongue wisely, that you be not iustly reprehended: you shall discretely spend those goods which God hath lent you. You

You ought to know foure things, in layings out and in expenses: the first is, ~~What~~ what yee must giue, how & to whom, and how much you must giue: for the first, that you must giue befoze need requires it: for two shillings giuen then, are better accounted of then twelue shillings, when neede forceth you to it: for the second, whether you ought to giue, or to spend, and to doe it willingly, then the same shall bee double rewarded vnto you, and if you do giue vntwillingly, you shall lose all that you doe either giue or lay out: for the thirde, giue to him that may be profitable vnto you & to others: for the fourth, how much you must giue, neither more nor lesse, but according as the worke is, either great, or little, that you haue to do: looke on the poore, not for the praises of the worlde, but for to haue the loue of God, which giueth vs all things. You shall enlarge your lands and tenements by your loyal men sworn. First reckon your yards, gardens, doue-houses, orchardes, what they may be worth by the yere, besides your prouision.

An Account

Then reckon how many acres of meadow you haue, and what they be worth by the yere, and see also how much wood you may sell by the yere, without any waste or destruction, and what the same may be worth by the yere: and what your milles: and your fish ponds are worth by the yere, besides the provision: and then reckon how many acres you haue of erable land: and how many be of them in euery field: and of free holds, how much each of them conteyneth, and by what seruice: and of copie hold, how much euery one of them conteyneth, and by what seruices and customs or duties they be held, let them be employed and all other things where in they do profite, account what they be worth by the yere. And by the husbandmen, you shall enquire how much will serue to sowe an acre of land, of euery kind of corne, and how much provisions you may haue vpon euery manour: and by the allowance you shall know how much your bailyes must answer in their scrowles, besides the sayd allowance. So may you be able to know
how

how much your lands are worth by the
yeare, and your tenements also, wherby
you may dispose of your living so as it
is tolde you befoze, and whether your
prouosts do set downe in their accounts
so much cozne sowen, vpon so many a-
cres: So to the allowance, and per-
chance shall you finde fewer acres then
they will tell you, & more cozne sowen
then it were neede or requisite: for you
haue at the end of the allowance with
how much a man may sowe an acre of
land of all sorts of graine. Besides this,
if neede were to bestowe either more or
lesse cost about the ploughes: by the al-
lowance you shall be certified how: I
will tell it you. If your lands are diui-
ded by thre, the one part to the winter,
and another part in Lent, and the third
part in resting land, then is the plough
nine score acres. And if your landes be
diuided by two, the one moitie is sowen
in winter, and in Lent: and the other
moitie in resting land, then shall the
plough be of eight score acres. So you take
the allowance, and see how many acres
in demain land you haue, and thereby
you

An Account

you may be certified as well how much the plough of eight score acres hath to doe, as the plough of nine score acres hath to doe. I will shewe vnto you, that of eight score acres, is fortie acres of winteredge, and fortie acres of lent, and foure score acres of resting lande: Return and replough the foure score acres, and then the plough shall goe of twelue score acres. Concerning the plough of nine score acres, thre score acres for winteredge, and thre score acres for lent, and thre score for resting land, and then runne ouer and plough againe the thre score acres. Then shall the plough goe for twelue score acres by the yeere, as the plough of eight score: Some men do saie, that a plough cannot do so much by the yeere. I wil shew you that it may doe it: You knowe that an acre ought to bee of fortie poles in length, and foure poles in breadth, and the kinges pole is of sixtene foote and an halfe. Then is the acre of sixtie six foote of breadth: Now goe on forward thirtie thre times about, and take roome of
one

one foote in breadth. Then is the acre
otherwise. But goe thirtie sixe times a-
bout for to make the roome narrow, and
when the acre is gone forwarde then
you haue gone seauentie and two fur-
longs, which doe make sixe leagues, that
is to wit, twelue furlonges for one
league: the horse shall be verie poore, or
the ore either, the which in one morning
cannot goe softly and with a little pace
the waie of three leagues, and to go back
at noone. And by another reason I will
shewe you that it may doe so much.
You knowe that there is fiftie two
weekes in one yeere: now take away
eight weeks for the holy daies and other
lettres, then shall remaine fortye foure
weekes of trauayle, and in all that
time the ploughe shall haue to doe,
but the plowing of the resting lande,
and the plowing of the sowing in win-
ter, and in Lent, the dayes-woрке of
three roodes, and halfe a rood, and to stir
againe one acre. Nowe see you, whe-
ther a ploughe which is well kept and
solowed, may not do so much in one day,
and

An Account

and if you haue lands whereon dungue may be layd, take paines to dungue it according as the land doth require: and haue regarde to knowe whether your land be well in dungue, and whether your dungue bee well kept as it must, then it shall answere to the thirde part of your lands by the allowance. Be they your tenants or customers, if they doe deny customs or seruices by your allowance, you shall know the certaintie.

If you be to choose bailifes, or sergeants, choose them neither by kinred, nor by fauourable worde, nor by any other like things, if they be not of good name, and let them be honest and ancient, and such as knowe the profite of the dungue. Take no cozne-keepers but of your homagers and lande-holders: and if you doe choose them, let them bee of your homagers choosing: for if they trespasse, you shall haue your remedie vpon them.

At the beginning of breaking, tilling and sowing of your lands, see that the bailifes and the keepers or prouosts, be alwayes in companie with the ploughmen,

men to see that they worke plainly, and doe well their worke, and at their iourneys ende, to see howe much they haue done, so that they may be answerable for all afterwards, except they can be able to shew certaine apparant let: and because that seruants are commonly slacke in their workes, it is needefull to cast ouer their fraudes. In y meane time it is needefull for the keeper to admonish them every day. On the other part, the bailife ought to looke so well about it, that they doe well: and if they doe not well, let them be rebuked, and corrected for it.

You shall at the plough of oren draw one of your horses: for the plough of oren (if the land be not stonie) can not shift their feete. The plough of oren is farre better then the plough of horses, The cause why? I will tell it you. The horse doth cost more then the ore: besides that, the plough of oren is so much worth by the yeare as the plough of horses, because that the naughtinesse of plough-men suffereth not the horses to goe more then their pace. Besides the same

An Account

same for the stayings, the plough of horses shall staie, when the plough of oren shall goe on. And wil you see, how much the horse costeth more then the ore, the same I will tell you: It is alwayes accustomed, that those beastes which doe serue about the plough, doe lie in at the manger, betwixt Saint Lukes feast, & holy crosse-feast in May, during twentie five weekes: and yet the horse must be well kept to doe his daies iourney, he must haue oates by night, the first parte of a bushell of oates esteemed at a halfe penie, hee must haue at the least twelue sheaues of grasse in Summer time euery weeke, some horses more and some lesse, of one penie the burthen. Concerning y^e showing, if they be showed of al foure sexe, the summe riseth to twelue shillings five pence halpenie by the yere, besides the fodder and the strawe: and if the ore be in good liking to do his work, then it is needfull to allowe him at the least, three sheaues and a halfe of oates by the weeke, rated at one penie, and in Summer season twelue burdens of grasse, rated at two shillings and one penie

penie besides fodder and straw, and ten sheaves of oates, doe answere a bushell of oates heape measure. And when the horse is olde and tired, then is there in him nothing good but the skinne. And when the ore is olde, with twelue burdens of grasse, he will be worth being fattened, or being solde, so much as he did cost you first, or more.

In bzeaking time, is a good season for the plowmā, if the ground bzeaketh after the plough: and the fallowing after Midsummer day, it is best for him when the dust doth rise after the plough: and in the earing & sowng time, when the land is settled, and is not too close: but he that hath much to doe, can not haue all the good seasons. And when you do bzeake deepe any good land, then must you square furrow, for to haue good resting land: but pricke it not too deepe but sparingly, onely doing so that ye may destroy the thistles & the weeds: for if the land be fallowed too deepe, and if it be wette and waterish when it is eared and sowen, the plough can not then reach any certaine ground: but it

shall goe plowing as in a good ground : and if the plough might goe two finger deeper then the lande was fallowed, then shoulde the plough finde the certaine grounde, and shoulde bee cleaned, and should make faire and good plowing.

In sowing time, doe not plough large furrow but a little one, and well ioyned together, that the seede maie well fall. And if you doe plough large furrowes for to make great dispatch, you shall doe hurt as I will tell you. When the land is sowed, the harrow will come that shall rake all the seede on the hill which is betwene the furrowes, and the furrow which is large shall be discovered, and there shall grow no cozne : and to shew you that it is so, when the cozne is upon the ground, go to the head of the land, and looke on the cozne towards the other head, and you shall see that the same which I tell you is true.

If the ground be to be sowed upon the furrow, see that it be filled with little furrows, and the ground so high as you may possible, and see that the furrow,
which

which is betwixt the two furrowes, be straight, and the land which lieth as it were a combe in that furrow, vnder the left foote after the plough, that it may be all turned, and then the furrow shall be streight inough.

Sow your lands betimes, so that the earth be settled, and the cozne wel rooted before the comming of the hard winter.

If perchance it happeneth that any great raine falles vpon the land within the eight dayes, that it is sownen, and then a harde frost comes two or three dayes after, if the lande be holowe, the frost shall pearce the earth so deepe as the water is gone in, and therefore the cozne which is sowed shall be incontinet rotten.

Two perilles that are in sowing in Lent season sowinges so betimes: The earth that is clayish, and the stony groundes, I will tell you wherefore: if it bee a drie season in March, then the clayish earth shall ware too harde, and the stonie groundes shall ware dryer, when it is covered, wherefore it needeth, that

An Account

such landes be sowen in a conuenient time, so that the cozne may be well nourished by the moystnesse of the winter. The hollow lands need not to be sowen otherwayes but in their time: for these two are two sorts of ground which fall to be hollow and great in shewe, but in the sowing of them, let the landes be somewhat wet. And when your lands be sowen: cause to scowze well the marish, and other waterish grounds, and cause the ditches about them to be well clenfed, that thereby your land may be the sooner dried from the water.

Cause to clense, and weede your cozne after Midsummer day, for it is not good to do it afoze. And if you do cut of the thistles, a foyte-night, or a seven-night befoze Midsummer day, of each shall come two or thre: cause your cozne to be wisely reaped and put in the barne.

To make the profite of your barne, see that you entertaine a faithfull honest man, that may faithfully charge the prouost: for it is seene often that the Barner, and the granetier, doe ioyne together

together to doe ill : let your prouost,
 and your granetiers cause the same
 cozne to be truly caried, but measure of
 eight bushels , one pecke for the waste
 and decay , at the coming in, and at
 the going out of the barne : for their is
 deceite in the heaping , as I will tell
 you. When the prouost hath rendered
 account of the profit of the barne , then
 cause the bushell to be proued where
 withall it was charged : and you shall
 finde that foure heaped quarters , shall
 make the fift , a little moze or a little
 lesse , and if the bushell be narrower of
 fve quarters : this take , and if it be
 narrower of sixe quarters , then take
 the seuenth : and if it be yet narrower
 of the seuen quarters , then take the
 eight : and yet being narrower of eight
 quarters , take the ninth , and of each of
 them a litile , either a little moze or a
 little lesse , according to their bignesse :
 Now some of these proffes of measure
 will render a true account but with the
 ninth quarter , what bushell soeuer it be,
 either broade or narrow will do it. And
 if the bushell be broade there is a great

An Account

Deceite, if the profite of your barne and
swereth but to the thirde of your seede,
you get nothing except the corne be be-
rie well solde : you knowe well that an
acre of lād which is sowen with wheat,
will haue three tillings, except those
lands the which are sowen euery yere,
some moze, some other lesse. Each til-
ling is woorth sixe pence, and the har-
rowing is woorth one penie : and it be-
houeth to sowe vpon euery acre two
bushels at the least, and these two bu-
shels are at the least woorth at Michael-
masse sixe shillings pence, and the weeding
a halfpennie, and the cutting downe five
pence, and the carping in haruest one
penie, and the fodder shall quite the
threshing. And the thirde part of
the seede ought to yeelde sixe bushels
of Wheate : And if at Michaelmasse
Wheate bee woorth foure shillings,
then are sixe bushels woorth three shil-
lings, and your haruest charges doe
amount to three shillings one penie and
halfpennie.

Chaunge euery yere the seede at
Michaelmasse : for the seede which is
growen

growen vppon other lande will proue better, then the seede which is growen vpon the same land. And if you will see it, cause to till two fozelandes of one and the same lande, and in one day, and sow the one with the seede that you haue bought, and the other with the seede which is growen vpon the same land: and when you come in harvest time, you shall proue that I tell you true.

Shall not, neither stirre not your stubble, because that foz the lesse you should lase the most.

When you cause dungue to be kept, with good earth, cause your dunguehū to be dressed & mingled with the dungue, and cause euery foztenight to draw out of your sheepecote wherwith to dungue your clayish ground if you haue it, or with some good earth drawn out of the ditches, and then scatter it vpon, and if there remayne any fodder besides the sustainement of your cattell: you shall cause it to bee scattered within the yarde, and within the myze, and in your sheepecote also, cause it to

An Account

be scattered, and in like maner in your modde, & befoze the drought of March, cause all your dungue to be heaped together, which is in the stables, in the yarde, and without. And when you minde to dungue your ground, and the same to carie, you must haue a man whom you trust well, that is faithfull vnto you, to follow your cartes the first day, and if he seeth that they doe their woꝝke without feyning, see at the iourneyes ende howe much they haue done: and let them answere so much euery day, except they may shewe some certaine let. Your dungue which is mingled with earth, you shall put vpon sandie ground if you haue any, the cause wherefoze I will tell you. The Sommer time is hote, and the dungue hote, and when the thirde heate is assembled to them, by the great heate they doe wither away after midsommer day. The barley doth growe in a sandie ground as you may well see where you goe in many places. On the Euening, the land which is mingled with dungue, causeth the sand to ware colde, and rayseth vp deawe,

deawe, and therefore that your landes
that are sown may bring forth the
more, dungue them, and till them not
too deepe, because that the dungue is
marred in turning in too deepe. Now I
will tell you what aduantage you shall
haue by the strawe which is mingled
with the earth. If the dungue be but it
selfe, it may last three yeares, or there a-
boutes, according as the land is either
cold or hote. The dungue which is min-
gled with earth, doth last y^e double, but
it shall not be so quicke: you know well
that the marle, lasteth more then straw,
why so? Because that the dungue wa-
steth in turning it deepe into the earth,
and the marle in turning of it out of the
earth. And why doeth the dungue min-
gled with earth last longer then the
pure dungue, I will tell it to you. The
dungue and the earth which are tilled
together suffereth the strawe that it
wasteth not in the turning in, though it
should waste naturally. Therefore I
pray you to cause dungue to be kept ac-
cording to the abilitie. And your dungue
which is scattered, and somewhat moist-
ned,

An Account

ned, is in season good to be turned, for the ground and the dungue shall then take the better together. And if you put your dungue vpon fallowes, it shall bee all at the stirring turned vnder the ground, & in sowing time shall come vp againe, with the mingled ground: and if it be put vpo stirring in sowing time, it shalbe turned the moze vpo the earth, and the lesse mingled with the ground and that is not approued: and the nearer the dungue is to the seed it is better: at the feast of our Ladie, first cause to fatten your dungue, according as you haue of sheepe, either moze or lesse: for they do in that season cast much fatning.

Make once in the yeare your prouision, draw betwene Easter and Whit Sunday, to wit, your oxen and kine, and other cattel which are not to be kept: let them be put to fatten to grasse, and you shall gaine: and knowe the certwintie that then the woost is better woorth then the best. Now: I will tell it you: If they be cattell for burden, they must be kept better then the other and moze made of, else the other are the moze grieved

griued by their default : and if you must buie any stoze, buie it betwene Easter and Whitsuntide : for then are cattell leane, and good cheape : And be-foze your horses be too olde, or tyred, or leane, or of small valour, you may sell them away in due season, and then may you relieue your selfe with good and yong. How stoze should be kept it is good you should know it, to make your seruants wise: for when they shal see that you know it, they shall indeuor to do the better.

The cattell for the plough must haue pasture sufficient to doe their worke, and that they be not laboured too much vnder, when they shall come to the manger : for you should bestowe too much cost to restore them, and so your gaines should be diminished : put them in no houses in rainie weather: for sur-fetting may come betwixt the haire and the skin, which turneth to the great damage of your cattell: and if your cattell haue their ordinarie prouender let it be giue to the by day light, at y sight of the hayward, or of the prouost, & mingle it
with

An Account

with a little strawe of wheate, or of oates, and not of barley straw, because barley straw hath too many beards, which will offend the mouthes of the horses. And why doe you say so? by proove of the straw I will tell it you: because it happeneth often that thænes doe steale their pꝛouender, and the horses doe eate strawe better then the pꝛouender, and doe fatten, and doe become better. And let not much fodder be giuen to the oren at once, but litle at once and often, and then they eate it well, and waste litle of it: and when there is greater quantitie befoze them, they doe eate their bellies full, then they doe lie downe, and doe gnaue, and with the blowing of their bꝛeath, doe beginne to hate and to waste it. And let the cattell be kept cleane, and when they be drie currie them, for that doth them good: and let the oren be carried with a wispe the day, and they shall licke themselues the better. Let your kine haue sufficient pasture, least they giue the lesse milke. And when the ore calfe is calued, let him haue his milke one whole moneth:

at

at the moneths ende take from him a
dugge, and euery wéeke one dugge, the
shall he sucke eight wéeke, and lay food
befoze him that he may learne to ease:
and let the cowe-calse bee at her milke
thzée wéeke: at the thzée wéeke ende
take away from her all the other dugs,
as from the ore-calse, and let them haue
water and fode befoze them, be they
within the house or without: for many
doe die on the ground of the disease of
the lights, for lacke of water. Besides
that, if there be any ore which begins
to be out of flesh, bestowe some cost to
susteine him: for it is truely sayde, that
the penie is well bestowed that bring-
eth in two pence. If your kine be feeble,
pcke them out, and those that be not
good, put them away. And if your kine
be fed in pasture of salt marish ground,
then ought two kine to answer a stone
of chée, and halfe a gallon of butter
by the wéeke: and if they be fedde in pa-
sture of wood, or in medows, after mow-
ing time, or in stubble, then must thzée
kine answer by the wéeke, one stone of
chée, and halfe a gallon of butter:
betwene

An Account

betwene Easter & Michaelmasse without any replie of second hay betwene Easter and Michaelmasse, and twentie bearing sheepe, which are fed in pasture of salt marish ground, must and may well answere both of cheese and butter euen so as the kine aforesaid. And if your sheepe be fed with fresh pasture & of fallowes, thirty bearing sheepe ought to answer of butter and cheese, euen so as the kine afoze mentioned. Now there be many great prouosts and surueyors, the which will gainsay this thing, and the reason wherfoze they do it, is because that they do eat, giue & waste the whitemeat: and know ye, that for to see if the whitemeat is not spent, nor otherwise wasted, except about the thing aforesaid your kine & sheepe may be so much the better, & ought to answere the p[ro]fes aforesaid: wil you see it in them how the kine must make a stone of cheese: the colw of one of these the kine shalbe but p[ro]ze, of the which a man cannot make in two dayes one cheese, worth one halfe penie, which is according to the rate of those daies, in six daies ij. cheeses worth
ij. s.

thre halpence, & the seventh day of the weeke is not in the account, because that the seventh day shal helpe for the tenth, and for the wast, & is allowed for y cost. Though it were but thre halpence in the weeke in xxiij. weekes which are betwixt Easter and Michaelmasse, there shalbe thre shillings for the worst cow. Now set downe the profite of the second cow at so much, & of the third cow euen at so much, then haue you ix. shillings, & therfore you may haue a stone of chese comonly to sel. And one of the thre kindes shalbe but poore, of the which a man can not reape the thirde part of a pottell of butter by the weeke, and if the gallon of butter is worth sixe pence, then is the third part of a pottell worth one penie.

Cause your hogs to be tried once in the yeare, and if you doe finde any one that is not sound remooue it. Keepe you neither Boze nor Sow except they be of good kind. Your other Sows shall you cause to bee gelded if they doe not pigge: then shal you haue bacon made of them, euen as good as of the hog. In winter must you feed them y they perish not

An Account

not, and that they may be well able to pigge : in thre monethes they néede to be kept with good fode, to witte, in Februarie, March and Aprill, and thre times in the yeare, must your sowes farrow pigges, except it be through ill keeping. A nourishment in swine is to haue a long moorning, and to lye drie. Cause your hogges to be gelded whiles they be yong, then they shall growe the better.

See that your sheepeheard be not too hastie, for by hastinesse cattell may bee to villainously driuen, that thereby they may happen to perish. When sheepe do goe a feeding, and the sheepeheard is amongst them too hastie, and driuing the sheepe too hastily, then is that a token that he is not gentle to his sheepe.

Cause your sheepe to be milked euery yeare betwéene Easter and Whitsonday, and those that are not to be milked, cause them to be shorne betimes, and marke them from the other, and put them in woods that bee closed, or within some other pasture ground where they may fatten, and sell them
about

about Midsummer : for then is sheepes
flesh in season , and let there wooll bee
sold by it selfe, with the skinnes of them
that are dead of the morrion. And when
you haue solde your sheepe , your wooll
and your skinnes aforesaid, set vp again
in their steades so many sheepe. Some
men do set vp againe others by the pro-
fite they make of them that are dead of
the morrion, howe? I wil tel you: if one
sheepe dieth suddenly , they doe put the
flesh into the water, so long as from the
morning till noone, and then do hang it
vp, and when the water is dried vp, they
cause it to be salted and dried : and if
they doe see that any sheepe beginnes to
pine away, be it either that her teeth do
fall, or that her teeth falles not , they
cause them to be killed , powdred and
dried as the other , and then they doe
cause them to be pressed , and do spende
them at home among their men , and
lourneyemen , and so much as the prise
amounteth, they doe render in season :
and of that, and the skins they do set vp
againe so many other sheepe: but I wish
not you to doe the like. See that your
C sheepe

An account

Sheepe be within at home, betweene the feast of Saint Martin, and Easter: I will not say but if the ground be drye, and the water be drawn to his course and place, and the weather be faire, that your muttons may not lie out: and let them that be kept at home haue hay, either more or lesse, according as the weather is: and cause to dunge the floore of the Sheepcote euery fortnight, so as I haue told you heretofore, and let straw be laide vpon the same. And know ye, that you shall haue more profite, then if they did lie in the mire: and if your Sheepe are within in stormie weather, let them be by themselves, and let them haue of the coursest hay, or hay mingled with wheate straw, or oate straw well threshed: Wherefore, I will tell you: They are tossed by night in the myze by stormie weather, and the next day after by reason of their lying they do not feed, and then they doe come to the cribbe hungrie, and the stronger do thrust out the feeble, and do swallow by without gnawing the small hay, and the sheepe that hath eaten her belly full gnaweth

he

for fodder, and that fodder which is not gnawen nourisheth not, but remaineth within the bodie, and therefore is unnaturall, whereby many do perish: and if the fodder be mingled, they will eate it the better because of the coarsenesse of the fodder: and if you doe lacke hay, take the coddies and the strawe of peason, which is good fodder for sheepe. And when your lambes are yeaned, let the sheepeheard take away the wooll which is about the dugges: for it happeneth often that the wooll sticketh in the lambes mouth, and so the lambe swalloweth it vp: and it remaineth within their stomacke, and thereby many are perished: and at the feast of S. Simon and Saint Iude, cause to draw out two of the middle sort, and two of the best, and two of the worst, and if you doe finde that they be not sound, cause the best of them to be solde, and let honest persons haue them vpon good suretie, till hogges-day, and then cause other to be set vp againe in their stead.

Of geese and hennes, let them be at the discretion of the baylie, because

An account

Sheepe be within at home, betweene the feast of Saint Martin, and Easter: I will not say but if the ground be drye, and the water be drawen to his course and place, and the weather be faire, that your muttons may not lie out: and let them that be kept at home haue hay, either more or lesse, according as the weather is: and cause to dunge the floore of the Sheepecote euery fortnight, so as I haue told you heretofore, and let straw be laide vpon the same. And know ye, that you shall haue more profite, then if they did lie in the mire: and if your Sheepe are within in stormie weather, let them be by themselves, and let them haue of the coursest hay, or hay mingled with wheate straw, or oate straw well threshed: Wherefore, I will tell you: They are tossed by night in the myze by stormie weather, and the next day after by reason of their lying they do not feed, and then they doe come to the cribbe hungrie, and the stronger do thrust out the feeble, and do swallow vp without gnawing the small hay, and the sheepe that hath eaten her belly full gnaweth
he

for fodder, and that fodder which is not gnawen nourisheth not, but remaineth within the bodie, and therefore is unnaturall, whereby many do perish: and if the fodder be mingled, they will eat it the better because of the coarsenesse of the fodder: and if you doe lacke hay, take the coddess and the strawe of peason, which is good fodder for sheepe. And when your lambes are yeaned, let the sheepeheard take away the wooll which is about the dugges: for it happeneth often that the wooll sticketh in the lambes mouth, and so the lambe swalloweth it vp: and it remaineth within their stomacke, and thereby many are perished: and at the feast of S. Simon and Saint Jude, cause to draw out two of the middle sort, and two of the best, and two of the worst, and if you doe finde that they be not sound, cause the best of them to be solde, and let honest persons haue them vpon good suretie, till hogges-day, and then cause other to be set vp againe in their stead.

Of geese and hennes, let them be at the discretion of the baylie, because
C 2 that

An Account

that all the time I was a Bayliffe, both
Gæse and Hennes were let to farme.
Gæse for twelue pence, Hennes for
thre pence, and some for foure pence,
by the yeare.

Sell and buie in due season, hauing
alwaies one honest man or two, which
may testifie of all things: for there bee
some other persons then those which
are accomptable, the which do encrease
the buyings, and do diminish the sel-
lings: and if any rerage runne lying
vpon the finall account, let it be quickly
gathered vp: and if they do name cer-
tein persons which do owe the rerages:
keepe with you their names: for it hap-
peneth often that Seruants and Pro-
uostes, do serue their owne turnes,
and do cause others to serue their turnes
which they ought not: and they do the
same, for to hide their owne delaies.
Take a view of the account, or cause it
to be made, by some trustie person, once
in the yeare, and a finall account at the
yeeres ende. The view of account must
be made, to know the estate of things,
as of the profits, receits, sales, buyings,
and

and other expenses. And thereupon, if there be any money remaining, take it out of the hands of the Seruants : for it happeneth often that Seruants, and Prouostes do make marchandise by themselves or by others, with their Lords money, to their profit, and not to the profit of their lords, the which thing is not honest : if you must buy or sell in the countrey where is no good order : be you then well aduised, for you may be defrauded by them which cannot be contraried. Those that haue the custodie of such thinges, must of necessitie haue these foure things : To loue and feare their Lord, and as for the raising of profit, they ought to do it as though the thing were their owne : and as for their expenses, they should so expend, as supposing the thing not to appertaine vnto an other. There be many seruants and Prouostes which haue these foure things together : but many there are which haue fled from the thre first, and keepe the fourth, and haue vsed the same contrary to right, as a thing appertaining to an other : receiuing and taking

An account

with both their left & right hand, when
as they thinke that their delaies can be
by no meanes perceiued or known.

Visit often your things, and cause
them to bee visited: for it is saide in a
common saying: ~~Who~~ Who often visiteth
his owne goods, if hee gaineth not, hee
doth not leese: and those which serue
you by the yeare, shall the more beware
to do ill, and shal endeavour themselves
the more to do their best.

Here endeth Husbandry.



